Security Council

Distr.: General
15 February 2008

Resolution 1799 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5836th meeting, on 15 February 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1771 (2007) and 1794 (2007), and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *declaring* its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out by its resolutions,

Reiterating its serious concern regarding the presence of armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in the provinces of North and South Kivu and the Ituri district, which perpetuate a climate of insecurity in the whole region,

Recalling its intention to review the measures set forth in resolution 1771, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in the light of consolidation of the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular progress in security sector reform including the integration of the armed forces and the reform of the national police, and in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 March 2008 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003) as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596 (2005);

2. *Decides* to extend, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of resolution 1596;

3. *Decides* to extend, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596, paragraph 2 of resolution 1649 (2005), and paragraph 13 of resolution 1698 (2006);

4. *Decides* to extend, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the mandate of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 9 of resolution 1771;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 February 2008

Resolution 1800 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5841st meeting, on 20 February 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1581 (2005) of 18 January 2005, 1597 (2005) of 20 April 2005, 1613 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1629 (2005) of 30 September 2005, 1660 (2006) of 28 February 2006 and 1668 (2006) of 10 April 2006,

Taking note of the letters to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General dated 31 December 2007, 22 January 2008 and 8 February 2008,

Having considered the proposal made by the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (the International Tribunal) that the Secretary-General be authorized, within existing resources, to appoint additional ad litem Judges upon request of the President of the International Tribunal notwithstanding that their number will from time to time temporarily exceed the maximum of twelve provided under article 12 (1) of the Statute to a maximum of sixteen at any one time, returning to a maximum of twelve by 31 December 2008, to enable the International Tribunal to conduct additional trials once one or more of the permanent Judges of the International Tribunal become available,

Recalling that resolution 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 called upon the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008 and to complete all work in 2010 (the International Tribunal's completion strategy), and that resolution 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004 emphasized the importance of fully implementing the International Tribunal's completion strategy,

Convinced of the advisability of allowing the Secretary-General to appoint additional ad litem Judges to the twelve ad litem Judges authorized by the Statute, as a temporary measure to enable the International Tribunal to conduct additional trials as soon as possible in order to meet completion strategy objectives,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides*, therefore, that the Secretary-General may appoint, within existing resources, additional ad litem Judges upon request of the President of the International Tribunal in order to conduct additional trials, notwithstanding the fact that the total number of ad litem Judges appointed to the Chambers will from time

to time temporarily exceed the maximum of twelve provided for in article 12 (1) of the Statute of the International Tribunal, to a maximum of sixteen at any one time, returning to a maximum of twelve by 31 December 2008;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/1801 (2008)

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 February 2008

Resolution 1801 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5842nd meeting, on 20 February 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution 733 (1992), resolution 1356 (2001), resolution 1425 (2002), resolution 1725 (2006), resolution 1744 (2007) and resolution 1772 (2007), the statements of its President, in particular those of 13 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/31), 22 December 2006 (S/PRST/2006/59), 30 April 2007 (S/PRST/2007/13), 14 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/19) and 19 December 2007 (S/PRST/2007/49),

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Reiterating its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia through the Transitional Federal Charter, stressing the importance of broad-based and representative institutions reached through a political process ultimately inclusive of all, as envisaged in the Transitional Federal Charter, and *reiterating* its support for Somalia's Transitional Federal Institutions,

Welcoming the appointment by President Yusuf of Prime Minister Nur "Adde" Hassan Hussein, the subsequent appointment of a new Cabinet under the Transitional Federal Government, and the relocation of the Transitional Federal Government to Mogadishu,

Commending the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), Mr. Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, and *affirming* its strong support for his efforts,

Underlining the importance of providing and maintaining stability and security throughout Somalia, and *underscoring* the importance of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militia and ex-combatants in Somalia,

Condemning all acts of violence and extremism inside Somalia, and *expressing* its concern regarding the continued violence inside Somalia,

Stressing concern at the upsurge in piracy off the Somali coast described in paragraph 22 of the Secretary-General's report, and *recalling* the joint communiqué of the International Maritime Organization and the World Food Programme of 10 July 2007,

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Reiterating its appreciation of the efforts of the international community, in particular the African Union, as well as the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the European Union, to promote peace, stability and reconciliation in Somalia, and welcoming their continued engagement,

Recalling that cooperation between the United Nations and the regional arrangements in matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, as are appropriate for regional action, is an integral part of collective security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Welcoming the communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 18 January 2008, which states that the African Union will extend the mandate of its mission to Somalia (AMISOM) for an additional six months,

Emphasizing the contribution that AMISOM and its Ugandan and Burundian contingents are making to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, including the important work that the Ugandan forces have carried out in providing medical care for Somali citizens, *condemning* any hostility towards them, and *urging* all parties in Somalia and the region to support and cooperate with AMISOM,

Welcoming the sustained commitment of the Government of Uganda to supporting the efforts of AMISOM over the last year and to the Government of Burundi for its recent deployment,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report on Somalia of 7 November 2007 (S/2007/658), in particular paragraph 32, and *expressing* its appreciation for his support of AMISOM,

Underlining that the full deployment of AMISOM will help facilitate the full withdrawal of other foreign forces from Somalia and help create the conditions for lasting peace and stability there,

Noting that the communiqué of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 18 January 2008 calls for the United Nations to deploy a peacekeeping operation to Somalia that will support the long-term stabilization and post-conflict restoration in the country,

Recalling the request in its statement of 19 December 2007 (S/PRST/2007/49) that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on the development of contingency plans for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation to succeed AMISOM, as set out in resolution 1772 (2007),

Determining that the situation in Somalia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to renew the authorization of Member States of the African Union to maintain a mission in Somalia for a further period of six months, which shall be authorized to take all necessary measures as appropriate to carry out the mandate set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1772 (2007) and underlines, in particular, that AMISOM is authorized to take all necessary measures as appropriate to provide security for key infrastructure and to contribute, ... may be requested and within its capabilities, to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

2. *Affirms* that the provisions set out in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1772 (2007) shall continue to apply to the mission referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Urges* Member States of the African Union to contribute to AMISOM in order to help facilitate the full withdrawal of other foreign forces from Somalia and help create the conditions for lasting peace and stability there;

4. *Urges* Member States to provide financial resources, personnel, equipment and services for the full deployment of AMISOM;

5. *Reaffirms* its intention to take measures against those who seek to prevent or block a peaceful political process, or those who threaten the Transitional Federal Institutions or AMISOM by force, or take action that undermines stability in Somalia or the region;

6. *Looks forward* to the Secretary-General's forthcoming report, due on 10 March 2008, including on specific options to strengthen the ability of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), to support further the full deployment of AMISOM, and to prepare for the possible deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping force to succeed AMISOM, and *affirms* its intention to meet again promptly following the release of the report to consider what further action it might take in light of options and recommendations contained within it;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to promote an ongoing political process which is ultimately inclusive of all, including by assisting the Transitional Federal Institutions' role in delivering this and services to the Somali people and by working together with the international community, including the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Union, and the International Contact Group on Somalia and its members;

8. *Calls upon* all international organizations and Member States to support the SRSG in his work in order to enhance security and bring a comprehensive and lasting peace to Somalia and *requests* that they work through him at all times so that a coordinated effort can be attained;

9. *Urges* the Transitional Federal Institutions and all parties in Somalia to respect the conclusions of the National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) and to sustain an equally inclusive ongoing political process thereafter, ultimately involving all stakeholders including political leaders, clan leaders, religious leaders, the business community, and representatives of civil society such as women's groups and *encourages* them to unite behind the efforts to promote such an inclusive dialogue;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government towards producing a plan for implementing the NRC conclusions including the completion of the constitutional process, and *reiterates* the need for agreement on a comprehensive and lasting cessation of hostilities and a road map of the critical path for the remainder of the transitional process, including free and democratic elections in 2009 as set out in Somalia's Transitional Federal Charter;

11. *Emphasizes* the continued contribution made to Somalia's peace and security by the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992), as elaborated and amended by subsequent resolutions, *demands* that all Member States, in particular

those of the region, comply fully with it, and *reiterates* its intention to consider ways to strengthen its effectiveness;

12. *Encourages* Member States whose naval vessels and military aircraft operate in international waters and airspace adjacent to the coast of Somalia to be vigilant to any incidents of piracy therein and to take appropriate action to protect merchant shipping, in particular the transportation of humanitarian aid, against any such act, in line with relevant international law, and *welcomes* the contribution made by France to protect the World Food Programme naval convoys and the support now provided by Denmark to this end;

13. *Reaffirms* its previous resolutions 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, and 1674 (2006) and 1738 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and *stresses* the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas;

14. *Strongly supports and encourages* the ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Somalia, *recalls* its resolution 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, *calls on* all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of AMISOM and humanitarian personnel, and grant timely, safe and unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need, and *urges* the countries in the region to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance by land or via air and sea ports;

15. *Reaffirms* its previous resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and *recalls* the subsequent conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict pertaining to parties to the armed conflict in Somalia (S/AC.51/2007/14);

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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United Nations S/RES/1802 (2008)

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 February 2008

Resolution 1802 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5844th meeting, on 25 February 2008

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and statements on the situation in Timor-Leste, in particular its resolutions 1599 (2005) of 28 April 2005, 1677 (2006) of 12 May 2006, 1690 (2006) of 20 June 2006, 1703 (2006) of 18 August 2006, 1704 (2006) of 25 August 2006 and 1745 (2007) of 22 February 2007, and S/PRST/2008/5 of 11 February 2008,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 17 January 2008 (S/2008/26) and recalling the report of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste which took place from 24 to 30 November 2007 (S/2007/711),

Reaffirming its full commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Timor-Leste and the promotion of long-term stability in the country,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2007 and the formation of a democratically elected government and institutions in Timor-Leste,

Urging the Government and people of Timor-Leste to continue their efforts to resolve their political challenges, *taking note* with appreciation the determination of the Government to restore stability and normalcy while reaffirming their commitment to democracy and the rule of law and *further taking note* with appreciation the commitment of the opposition to support peace and national stability,

Noting that the political, security, social and humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste remains fragile,

Reiterating its call on the leadership and other stakeholders in Timor-Leste to pursue peaceful dialogue and to avoid violent means to resolve differences,

Reaffirming the need for respect for the independence of the judiciary and its responsibility, welcoming the conviction of the leaders of Timor-Leste on the need for justice and their determination to act against impunity, and in this regard *acknowledging* the serious resources constraints of the judicial system, *encouraging* the leadership of Timor-Leste to continue efforts to establish accountability for

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serious criminal offences committed during the 2006 crisis as recommended by the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry,

Recalling its previous statements on the need to implement fully the "Arrangement on the Restoration and Maintenance of Public Security in Timor-Leste and Assistance to the Reform, Restructuring and Rebuilding of PNTL and the Ministry of Interior", concluded between the Government of Timor-Leste and UNMIT on 1 December 2006, and in this regard, *stressing* the need for constructive engagement between UNMIT police and PNTL in view of developing the capacity and capability of the national police,

Expressing its full support for the role of the international security forces in assisting the Government of Timor-Leste and UNMIT, in the restoration and maintenance of law and stability, in response to the requests of the Government of Timor-Leste,

Recalling that while the manifestations of the current challenges in Timor-Leste are political and institutional in nature, poverty and its associated deprivations also contributed to these challenges, *paying tribute* to Timor-Leste's bilateral and multilateral partners for their invaluable assistance, particularly with regard to institutional capacity-building and social and economic development, and *recognizing* the progress being made in the development of many aspects of governance in Timor-Leste,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) continues to play in promoting peace, stability and development in Timor-Leste, and *expressing* its appreciation for the efforts of UNMIT and the United Nations Country Team, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMIT until 26 February 2009 at the current authorized levels;

2. *Condemns* in the strongest possible terms the attacks on the President and Prime Minister of Timor-Leste on 11 February 2008 and all attempts to destabilize the country, *noting* that these heinous acts represent an attack on the legitimate institutions of Timor-Leste, and *welcomes* the swift and constructive reaction by the neighbouring countries;

3. *Calls* on the Government of Timor-Leste to bring to justice those responsible for this heinous act, urge all parties to cooperate actively with the authorities in this regard;

4. *Calls upon* the people of Timor-Leste to remain calm, exercise restraint and maintain stability in the country;

5. *Urges* all parties in Timor-Leste, in particular political leaders, to continue to work together and engage in political dialogue and consolidate peace, democracy, rule of law, sustainable social and economic development and national reconciliation in the country, and *expresses* its full support for the continued efforts of the SRSG aimed at addressing critical political and security-related issues facing

the country through inclusive and collaborative processes, including the High-Level Coordination Committee and the Trilateral Coordination Forum;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of ongoing efforts to reach accountability and justice, and *underlines* the importance of the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Special Commission of Inquiry report of 2006 by the Government of Timor-Leste;

7. *Emphasizes* the need for sustained support of the international community to Timor-Leste to develop and strengthen its institutions and further build capacities in the justice sector;

8. *Requests* UNMIT to continue its efforts, adjusting them as necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the judiciary system, and assist the Government of Timor-Leste in carrying out the proceedings recommended by the Commission of Inquiry;

9. *Calls upon* UNMIT to support the Government of Timor-Leste in its efforts to coordinate donor cooperation in areas of institutional capacity-building;

10. *Further calls upon* the Government of Timor-Leste, assisted by UNMIT, to continue working on a comprehensive review of future role and needs of the security sector, including the Ministry of Interior, PNTL, Ministry of Defence, and F-FDTL; given the sector's importance to long-term stability, *request* UNMIT to intensify its efforts in support of the review in close coordination with the Government of Timor-Leste and relevant donors, and *welcomes* the establishment of a three-tier coordination mechanism established in August 2007 to address the broader challenges in the security sector;

11. *Requests* UNMIT, working with partners, to intensify its efforts to assist with further training, mentoring, institutional development and strengthening of the PNTL with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, including with respect to addressing the special needs of women, while continuing to ensure, through the presence of UNMIT police component, the restoration and maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste through the provision of support to PNTL, which includes interim law enforcement and public security until PNTL is reconstituted;

12. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to send an expert mission to UNMIT in the first quarter of 2008 to conduct a thorough assessment of the requirements of the national police as well as possible adjustments needed to UNMIT police skill sets; and *requests* him to inform the Council of the finding of the expert mission;

13. *Takes note* of the establishment of Timor-Leste National Recovery Strategy aimed at addressing the socio-economic challenges facing the country, including the issue of IDPs and promotion of sustainable livelihoods and in this regard, *calls upon* UNMIT to continue to cooperate and coordinate with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as all relevant partners to support the Government of Timor-Leste and relevant institutions and in designing poverty reduction and economic growth policies;

14. *Requests* UNMIT fully to take into account gender considerations as set out in Security Council resolution 1325 as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, and further requests the Secretary-General to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout UNMIT and all

other aspects relating to the situation of women and girls, especially in relation to the need to protect them from gender-based violence, detailing special measures proposed and taken to protect women and girls from such violence;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNMIT with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges those countries contributing troops and police to take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed of the developments on the ground and on the implementation of this resolution, including in particular progress on his Special Representative's efforts in support for dialogue and reconciliation, and to submit to the Security Council no later than 1 August 2008, a report which includes possible adjustments in UNMIT's mandate and strength to the Security Council, *also requests* the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Timor-Leste, to develop a medium-term strategy with appropriate benchmarks to measure and track progress, and to submit further reports as and when he considers appropriate;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/1803 (2008)

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 March 2008

Resolution 1803 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5848th meeting, on 3 March 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling the Statement of its President, S/PRST/2006/15, of 29 March 2006, and its resolution 1696 (2006) of 31 July 2006, its resolution 1737 (2006) of 23 December 2006 and its resolution 1747 (2007) of 24 March 2007, and *reaffirming* their provisions,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the need for all States Party to that Treaty to comply fully with all their obligations, and recalling the right of States Party, in conformity with Articles I and II of that Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

Recalling the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors (GOV/2006/14), which states that a solution to the Iranian nuclear issue would contribute to global non-proliferation efforts and to realizing the objective of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery,

Noting with serious concern that, as confirmed by the reports of 23 May 2007 (GOV/2007/22), 30 August 2007 (GOV/2007/48), 15 November 2007 (GOV/2007/58) and 22 February 2008 (GOV/2008/4) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Iran has not established full and sustained suspension of all enrichment related and reprocessing activities and heavy water-related projects as set out in resolution 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), and 1747 (2007), nor resumed its cooperation with the IAEA under the Additional Protocol, nor taken the other steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors, nor complied with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) and which are essential to build confidence, and *deploring* Iran's refusal to take these steps,

Noting with concern that Iran has taken issue with the IAEA's right to verify design information which had been provided by Iran pursuant to the modified Code 3.1, *emphasizing* that in accordance with Article 39 of Iran's Safeguards Agreement Code 3.1 cannot be modified nor suspended unilaterally and that the Agency's right to verify design information provided to it is a continuing right,

which is not dependent on the stage of construction of, or the presence of nuclear material at, a facility,

Reiterating its determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA, strongly supporting the role of the IAEA Board of Governors, *commending* the IAEA for its efforts to resolve outstanding issues relating to Iran's nuclear programme in the work plan between the Secretariat of the IAEA and Iran (GOV/2007/48, Attachment), *welcoming* the progress in implementation of this work plan as reflected in the IAEA Director General's reports of 15 November 2007 (GOV/2007/58) and 22 February 2008 (GOV/2008/4), *underlining* the importance of Iran producing tangible results rapidly and effectively by completing implementation of this work plan including by providing answers to all the questions the IAEA asks so that the Agency, through the implementation of the required transparency measures, can assess the completeness and correctness of Iran's declaration,

Expressing the conviction that the suspension set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1737 (2006) as well as full, verified Iranian compliance with the requirements set out by the IAEA Board of Governors would contribute to a diplomatic, negotiated solution, that guarantees Iran's nuclear programme is for exclusively peaceful purposes,

Stressing that China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States are willing to take further concrete measures on exploring an overall strategy of resolving the Iranian nuclear issue through negotiation on the basis of their June 2006 proposals (S/2006/521), and *noting* the confirmation by these countries that once the confidence of the international community in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme is restored, it will be treated in the same manner as that of any Non-Nuclear Weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Having regard to States' rights and obligations relating to international trade,

Welcoming the guidance issued by the Financial Actions Task Force (FATF) to assist States in implementing their financial obligations under resolution 1737 (2006),

Determined to give effect to its decisions by adopting appropriate measures to persuade Iran to comply with resolution 1696 (2006), resolution 1737 (2006), resolution 1747 (2007) and with the requirements of the IAEA, and also to constrain Iran's development of sensitive technologies in support of its nuclear and missile programmes, until such time as the Security Council determines that the objectives of these resolutions have been met,

Concerned by the proliferation risks presented by the Iranian nuclear programme and, in this context, by Iran's continuing failure to meet the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors and to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007), *mindful* of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* that Iran shall without further delay take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution GOV/2006/14, which are essential to

build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear programme and to resolve outstanding questions, and, in this context, *affirms* its decision that Iran shall without delay take the steps required in paragraph 2 of resolution 1737 (2006), and *underlines* that the IAEA has sought confirmation that Iran will apply Code 3.1 modified;

2. *Welcomes* the agreement between Iran and the IAEA to resolve all outstanding issues concerning Iran's nuclear programme and progress made in this regard as set out in the Director General's report of 22 February 2008 (GOV/2008/4), *encourages* the IAEA to continue its work to clarify all outstanding issues, *stresses* that this would help to re-establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme, and *supports* the IAEA in strengthening its safeguards on Iran's nuclear activities in accordance with the Safeguards Agreement between Iran and the IAEA;

3. *Calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and *decides* in this regard that all States shall notify the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006) (herein "the Committee") of the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated in the Annex to resolution 1737 (2006), Annex I to resolution 1747 (2007) or Annex I to this resolution, as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such entry or transit is for activities directly related to the items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of resolution 1737 (2006);

4. *Underlines* that nothing in paragraph 3 above requires a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory, and that all States shall, in the implementation of the above paragraph, take into account humanitarian considerations, including religious obligations, as well as the necessity to meet the objectives of this resolution, resolution 1737 (2006) and resolution 1747 (2007), including where Article XV of the IAEA Statute is engaged;

5. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals designated in Annex II to this resolution as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee as being engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, including through the involvement in procurement of the prohibited items, goods, equipment, materials and technology specified by and under the measures in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1737 (2006), except where such entry or transit is for activities directly related to the items in subparagraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) of resolution 1737 (2006) and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

6. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 above shall not apply where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified

on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 12, 13, 14 and 15 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall apply also to the persons and entities listed in Annexes I and III to this resolution, and any persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and to entities owned or controlled by them and to persons and entities determined by the Council or the Committee to have assisted designated persons or entities in evading sanctions of, or in violating the provisions of, this resolution, resolution 1737 (2006) or resolution 1747 (2007);

8. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale or transfer directly or indirectly from their territories or by their nationals or using their flag vessels or aircraft to, or for use in or benefit of, Iran, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(a) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology set out in INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2 of document S/2006/814, except the supply, sale or transfer, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 5 of resolution 1737 (2006), of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology set out in sections 1 and 2 of the Annex to that document, and sections 3 to 6 as notified in advance to the Committee, only when for exclusive use in light water reactors, and where such supply, sale or transfer is necessary for technical cooperation provided to Iran by the IAEA or under its auspices as provided for in paragraph 16 of resolution 1737 (2006);

(b) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology set out in 19.A.3 of Category II of document S/2006/815;

9. *Calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance in entering into new commitments for public provided financial support for trade with Iran, including the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance, to their nationals or entities involved in such trade, in order to avoid such financial support contributing to the proliferation sensitive nuclear activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, as referred to in resolution 1737 (2006);

10. *Calls upon* all States to exercise vigilance over the activities of financial institutions in their territories with all banks domiciled in Iran, in particular with Bank Melli and Bank Saderat, and their branches and subsidiaries abroad, in order to avoid such activities contributing to the proliferation sensitive nuclear activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, as referred to in resolution 1737 (2006);

11. *Calls upon* all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, to inspect the cargoes to and from Iran, of aircraft and vessels, at their airports and seaports, owned or operated by Iran Air Cargo and Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Line, provided there are reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft or vessel is transporting goods prohibited under this resolution or resolution 1737 (2006) or resolution 1747 (2007);

12. *Requires* all States, in cases when inspection mentioned in the paragraph above is undertaken, to submit to the Security Council within five working days a

written report on the inspection containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspection, as well as information on its time, place, circumstances, results and other relevant details;

13. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Committee within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

14. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 1737 (2006) shall also apply to the measures imposed in resolution 1747 (2007) and this resolution;

15. *Stresses* the willingness of China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States to further enhance diplomatic efforts to promote resumption of dialogue, and consultations on the basis of their offer to Iran, with a view to seeking a comprehensive, long-term and proper solution of this issue which would allow for the development of all-round relations and wider cooperation with Iran based on mutual respect and the establishment of international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme, and inter alia, starting direct talks and negotiation with Iran as long as Iran suspends all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, as verified by the IAEA;

16. *Encourages* the European Union High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy to continue communication with Iran in support of political and diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution including relevant proposals by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States with a view to create necessary conditions for resuming talks;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of all States, including Iran, taking the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the Government of Iran, or of any person or entity in Iran, or of persons or entities designated pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and related resolutions, or any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or entity, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was prevented by reason of the measures imposed by the present resolution, resolution 1737 (2006) or resolution 1747 (2007);

18. *Requests* within 90 days a further report from the Director General of the IAEA on whether Iran has established full and sustained suspension of all activities mentioned in resolution 1737 (2006), as well as on the process of Iranian compliance with all the steps required by the IAEA Board and with the other provisions of resolution 1737 (2006), resolution 1747 (2007) and of this resolution, to the IAEA Board of Governors and in parallel to the Security Council for its consideration;

19. *Reaffirms* that it shall review Iran's actions in light of the report referred to in the paragraph above, and:

(a) that it shall suspend the implementation of measures if and for so long as Iran suspends all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, as verified by the IAEA, to allow for negotiations in good faith in order to reach an early and mutually acceptable outcome;

(b) that it shall terminate the measures specified in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 of resolution 1737 (2006), as well as in paragraphs 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1747 (2007), and in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 above, as soon as it determines, following receipt of the report referred to in the paragraph above, that Iran has fully complied with its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and met the requirements of the IAEA Board of Governors, as confirmed by the IAEA Board;

(c) that it shall, in the event that the report shows that Iran has not complied with resolution 1696 (2006), resolution 1737 (2006), resolution 1747 (2007) and this resolution, adopt further appropriate measures under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to persuade Iran to comply with these resolutions and the requirements of the IAEA, and underlines that further decisions will be required should such additional measures be necessary;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex I

1. Amir Moayyed Alai (involved in managing the assembly and engineering of centrifuges)
2. Mohammad Fedai Ashiani (involved in the production of ammonium uranyl carbonate and management of the Natanz enrichment complex)
3. Abbas Rezaee Ashtiani (a senior official at the AEOI Office of Exploration and Mining Affairs)
4. Haleh Bakhtiar (involved in the production of magnesium at a concentration of 99.9%)
5. Morteza Behzad (involved in making centrifuge components)
6. Dr. Mohammad Eslami (Head of Defence Industries Training and Research Institute)
7. Seyyed Hussein Hosseini (AEOI official involved in the heavy water research reactor project at Arak)
8. M. Javad Karimi Sabet (Head of Novin Energy Company, which is designated under resolution 1747 (2007))
9. Hamid-Reza Mohajerani (involved in production management at the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) at Esfahan)
10. Brigadier-General Mohammad Reza Naqdi (former Deputy Chief of Armed Forces General Staff for Logistics and Industrial Research/Head of State Anti-Smuggling Headquarters, engaged in efforts to get round the sanctions imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007))
11. Houshang Nobari (involved in the management of the Natanz enrichment complex)
12. Abbas Rashidi (involved in enrichment work at Natanz)
13. Ghasem Soleymani (Director of Uranium Mining Operations at the Saghand Uranium Mine)

Annex II

A. Individuals listed in resolution 1737 (2006)

1. Mohammad Qannadi, AEOI Vice President for Research & Development
2. Dawood Agha-Jani, Head of the PFEP (Natanz)
3. Behman Asgarpour, Operational Manager (Arak)

B. Individuals listed in resolution 1747 (2007)

1. Seyed Jaber Safdari (Manager of the Natanz Enrichment Facilities)
2. Amir Rahimi (Head of Esfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Center, which is part of the AEOI's Nuclear Fuel Production and Procurement Company, which is involved in enrichment-related activities)

Annex III

1. Abzar Boresh Kaveh Co. (BK Co.) (involved in the production of centrifuge components)
2. Barzagani Tejarat Tavanmad Saccal companies (subsidiary of Saccal System companies) (this company tried to purchase sensitive goods for an entity listed in resolution 1737 (2006))
3. Electro Sanam Company (E. S. Co./E. X. Co.) (AIO front-company, involved in the ballistic missile programme)
4. Ettehad Technical Group (AIO front-company, involved in the ballistic missile programme)
5. Industrial Factories of Precision (IFP) Machinery (aka Instrumentation Factories Plant) (used by AIO for some acquisition attempts)
6. Jabber Ibn Hayan (AEOI laboratory involved in fuel-cycle activities)
7. Joza Industrial Co. (AIO front-company, involved in the ballistic missile programme)
8. Khorasan Metallurgy Industries (subsidiary of the Ammunition Industries Group (AMIG) which depends on DIO. Involved in the production of centrifuges components)
9. Niru Battery Manufacturing Company (subsidiary of the DIO. Its role is to manufacture power units for the Iranian military including missile systems)
10. Pishgam (Pioneer) Energy Industries (has participated in construction of the Uranium Conversion Facility at Esfahan)
11. Safety Equipment Procurement (SEP) (AIO front-company, involved in the ballistic missile programme)
12. TAMAS Company (involved in enrichment-related activities. TAMAS is the overarching body, under which four subsidiaries have been established, including one for uranium extraction to concentration and another in charge of uranium processing, enrichment and waste)

United Nations S/RES/1804 (2008)

Security Council

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13 March 2008

Resolution 1804 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5852nd meeting, on 13 March 2008

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1649 (2005), 1771 (2007), 1794 (2007) and 1797 (2008), and the statements by its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda as well as all States in the region,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued presence of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR), ex-Rwandan Armed Forces (ex-FAR)/Interahamwe, and other Rwandan armed groups referred to in the joint communiqué (S/2007/679) of the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda signed in Nairobi on 9 November 2007 ("the Nairobi Communiqué") operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, which continue to pose a serious threat to the peace and security of the entire Great Lakes region,

Deploring the persistence of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law carried out by the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe, and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, *condemning* in particular sexual violence perpetrated by those groups, *recalling* its resolutions 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and 1612 (2005) on children in armed conflict and the conclusions endorsed by the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/AC.51/2007/17),

Recognizing the commitment and sustained efforts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Rwanda, other countries of the region and their international partners to solve their common security concerns and achieve and sustain regional peace and stability, as expressed in particular in the Nairobi communiqué and the Conclusions of the high-level meeting of the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission held in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 December 2007,

Recalling the signing in Nairobi on 15 December 2006 of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, and *underscoring* the

commitments not to support rebel armed groups and to cooperate with a view to disarming and dismantling existing rebel armed groups,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to hold a meeting in Kisangani to address the issue of the presence of FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe and other Rwandan armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Supporting the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to promote the voluntary disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of these groups,

Expressing also its grave concern at the continued presence of other armed groups and militias in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which perpetuate a climate of insecurity in the whole region, *underscoring* that the statements of commitment (*Actes d'engagement*) signed in Goma on 23 January 2008, together with the Nairobi communiqué, represent a major step towards the restoration of lasting peace and stability in the Great Lakes region, *calling on* the signatories to the Goma statements of commitment to take immediate action in support thereof, and *expressing* its intention to continue to monitor closely their implementation,

1. *Demands* that all members of the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe, and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo immediately lay down their arms and present themselves without any further delay or preconditions to Congolese authorities and MONUC for their disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration;

2. *Demands also* that the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe, and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo immediately stop recruiting and using children, release all children associated with them, and put an end to gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence, and *stresses* the need for those responsible to be brought to justice;

3. *Recalls* MONUC's mandate to facilitate the voluntary demobilization and repatriation of disarmed foreign combatants and their dependants, and to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to support operations led by the integrated brigades of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) with a view to disarming the recalcitrant armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process;

4. *Calls upon* the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda to intensify their cooperation to implement their commitments under the Nairobi communiqué, in particular with a view to creating the conditions conducive to the repatriation of demobilized combatants;

5. *Recalls* that the targeted measures including a travel ban and an asset freeze imposed by paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 (2005) were extended by resolutions 1649 (2005) and 1698 (2006) to apply in particular to political and military leaders of armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of

combatants belonging to those groups, and *stresses* that those measures are applicable to leaders of the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe and other Rwandan armed groups designated in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions;

6. *Undertakes* to consider in its forthcoming review of the measures described in paragraph 5 above, expanding their applicability, as appropriate and taking into account participation in or contribution to the DDRRR process, to other members of the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe or other Rwandan armed groups operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo or to persons providing other forms of assistance to them;

7. *Stresses* that the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1493 (2003), as expanded by resolution 1596 (2005), prohibits the provision of arms and any related materiel or technical training and assistance to all foreign armed groups and illegal Congolese militias in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe, and other Rwandan armed groups;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to consider taking the measures necessary to prevent the provision by their nationals or from their territories of any financial, technical or other forms of support to or for the benefit of the FDLR, ex-FAR/Interahamwe or other Rwandan armed groups operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

9. *Reiterates* its call on all States to intensify cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.